

A NOTE ON *TRUPANEA OPPRIMATA* HERING (DIPTERA:
TEPHRITIDAE: TEPHRITINAE) IN AUSTRALIA

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Abstract

The identity and distribution of *Trupanea opprimata* Hering in Australia are discussed, with the species newly recorded from Coen in central Cape York Peninsula. A correction to a previous paper on the fruit flies of the Marquesas Islands in French Polynesia is included, the dacine *Bactrocera perfusca* (Aubertin) being previously overlooked.

Introduction

The flower-infesting fruit fly *Trupanea opprimata* Hering, described from the Lesser Sunda Islands in Indonesia (Hering 1941), was reported from Australia by Hancock (2001), based on two male specimens misidentified as *T. amoena* (Frauenfeld) by Hardy and Drew (1996). An additional specimen from Australia is reported here.

***Trupanea opprimata* Hering**

Trupanea opprimata Hering, 1941: 43, fig. 13; Hardy, 1988: 77, fig. 39. (Poeloe Endeh, Flores, Lesser Sunda Is, Indonesia).

Trupanea amoena: Hardy and Drew, 1996: 386, figs 277-279; Hancock *et al.*, 2000: 59. Not *T. amoena* (Frauenfeld). (Australia: NT, ntn Qld). Misidentifications.

Trupanea opprimata: Hancock, 2001: 116. (Australia: NT, ntn Qld).

Material examined. QUEENSLAND: 1 ♀, Coen DPI Centre, 13°45.776'S, 143°07.580'E, 16.viii.-12.x.1999, malaise trap, P. Dangerfield (in Primary Industries and Fisheries Collection, Cairns).

Comments. Australian specimens differ from the types in having the transverse brown band through the stigma and cells r_1 and r_{2+3} on the wing narrower and paler but, until further material (particularly from Indonesia) can be examined and the extent of variation determined, they are best considered conspecific. All have an isolated dark spot along vein Cu_1 below the middle of the discal cell. Specimens are known in Australia from Renner Springs in the Northern Territory and from Bluewater Creek near Townsville and Coen in northern Queensland (Hardy and Drew 1996 [as *T. amoena*], above record). In the above female the brown area on the wing includes a triangular spot above the apex of vein R_{4+5} (as in Hering's 1941 figure) and the oviscapte is black.

True *Trupanea amoena* differs from *T. opprimata* in the orientation of the brown band through the stigma and cells r_1 and r_{2+3} . This band extends through the discal cell and approaches or unites with the brown band across the DM-Cu crossvein along vein M in *T. amoena*, or runs along vein R_{4+5} and unites with the brown band across the DM-Cu crossvein along that vein in *T. opprimata*.

Trupanea opprimata is one of two species of *Trupanea* Schrank known from both Australia and Indonesia, the other being *T. glauca* (Thomson). Widespread throughout Australia (Hardy and Drew 1996), *T. glauca* is also known from Java, the Philippines and West Malaysia (Hardy 1988, T.H. Chua pers. comm.). In northern Queensland, this species is known from Kennedy near Cardwell and 30 km N of Wrotham Park near Chillagoe (Hardy and Drew 1996), and from 9.7 km N of Ellis Beach near Cairns (1 ♀, 17.iv.1987, E. Dahms & G. Sarnes, in Queensland Museum, Brisbane).

A correction

In an earlier paper (Hancock 2007), I noted that no fruit-infesting species of fruit flies were known from the Marquesas Islands in French Polynesia. This was incorrect. The overlooked *Bactrocera perfusca* (Aubertin) is endemic to several of these islands (Malloch 1932, Drew 1989) and presumably occupies this niche.

References

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